

E1  
wherein  $R_1$  is a methyl group,  $R_2$  and  $R_3$  are identical or different and represent a hydrogen atom or a  $C_1-C_3$  alkanoyl group,  $R_4$  is a hydrogen atom, a  $C_1-C_3$  alkanoyl group, provided that  $R_2$  is other than hydrogen when at least one of  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  is a  $C_1-C_3$  alkanoyl group or  $R_4$  together with  $R_5$ , forms a  $>C=O$  group and  $R_5$  is hydrogen, or together with  $R_4$ , represents a  $>C=O$  group.

Ref 10/15/84  
E2  
In the Specification:

Page 2, line 14, after the period, please insert "When at least one of  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  is a  $C_1-C_3$  alkanoyl group,  $R_2$  is other than hydrogen."

#### REMARKS

Claims 2-11 and 23 are now in the application.

The rejection of claim 23 under the first paragraph of 25 U.S.C. 112 as being based on a disclosure nonenabling with respect to the breadth of the claim has been overcome by the amendment to claim 23.

In particular, claim 23 has been amended to recite that  $R_2$  is other than hydrogen when at least one of  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  is a  $C_1-C_3$  alkanoyl group as apparently suggested by the Examiner in paragraph 2 on page 2 of the Final Rejection.

Claims 2-11 and 23 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 4,328,334 to Kobrehel, et al. Kobrehel, et al. fail to suggest or render obvious the present invention since the  $R_1$  group suggested by Kobrehel, et al. does not encompass a methyl group as required by the present invention. Instead,  $R_2$  according to Kobrehel, et al, can be hydrogen, an alkanoyl, or a 4-R-Ph-SO<sub>2</sub> group. However, it has been found, according to the present invention, that